



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

sweryng Est du roy pur tenir joie. A tout gent il met sentent.

2. A panter with an ymage of Seint Katerine in the same targe and a whele in hire hande, and a Reason in hire other hande—The Reason was this—La Roigne ma file—The panter answeryng In cest Ile: another best answeryng with this Reason, Of Albion—Another best sayyng Aves Renowne.

3. A mete in paste with iiij aungels in form of Seint Katerine whele in the middes with a Reason

Il est escrit	Par mariage pure
Pur voir et dit.	Ce guerre ne dure.

A fourth *sotelle* also is given, much like the above.⁶

Similarly elaborate *sotelles* were served at the coronation of Henry VI. (ætat. 8) ten years later, in which images of the King himself and of his father were presented, with St. Edward and St. Louis.⁷

That the *sotelles* representing incidents of the life of St. George were served to the King and the Emperor only, and others to the other lords "after their degrees," suggests a method of paying discriminating compliments to distinguished guests. *Sotelles* were served specially in compliment to foreigners, to whom they seem to have been a novelty. Cavenish⁸ tells of the elaborate devices that were served to the French ambassadors in 1527.

"The cooks wrought both night and day in divers subtleties and many crafty devices," which were brought up "with such a pleasant noise of divers instruments of music, that the Frenchmen, as it seemed, were rapt into a heavenly paradise." "But to describe the dishes, the subtleties, the many strange devices and order in the same, I both lack wit in my gross old head, and cunning in my bowels to declare the wonderful and curious imaginations in the same invented and devised." "Among all one I noted: there was a chessboard subtilly made of spiced plate, with men to the same: and for the good proportion, because that Frenchmen be very expert in that play, my lord gave the same to a gentleman of France, commanding that a case should be made for the same in all haste, to preserve it from perishing in the conveyance thereof into his country."

From the foregoing examples, it appears

⁶ *Chronicle of London*, pp. 162-5. Strutt, *Manners and Customs of the English* (London, 1775, ii, 101-2) gives a more intelligible version of the French Reasons, with translation.

⁷ *Chronicle of London*, pp. 168-9.

⁸ *Life of Wolsey*, London, 1827, pp. 193 ff.

that the *sotelle* was not a magnificent dumb-show; that it was a figure, or more frequently a group of figures, made of sweet-meats of various kinds (or of more substantial "mete"), to be set in the middle of the table chiefly for show, ingeniously devised to present incidents, or circumstances, or sentiments, appropriate to the occasion or the persons for which or for whom it was prepared. And Collier might have spared himself the regret that the wardrobe accounts of Henry V. supplied him no helpful information on the Windsor Incidents of the Life of St. George in 1416.⁹

JOHN CHESTER ADAMS.

Yale University.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

A. *Easy French Plays*, edited for school use by CHARLES W. BENTON, Litt. D., Professor of French in the University of Minnesota. Chicago: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1900.

B. *Easy French Stories*, edited for school use by H. PARKER WILLIAMSON, A. M., of the University of Chicago and BENEDICT PAPOT, of the Lake Forest Academy. Chicago: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1901.

C. *Easy French History*, edited for school use by ERNEST SICARD, of the Robert A. Waller High School, Chicago. Chicago: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1901.

D. *Le Petit Chose par Alphonse Daudet*, abridged and edited by O. B. SUPER, Professor of Romance Languages in Dickinson College. Boston: D. C. Heath and Co., 1901.

A. *La Grammaire* by Eugène Labiche, *La Joie fait peur* by Mme de Girardin, and *Les Doigts de Fée* by Eugène Scribe, are the selections contained in Prof. Benton's book. There are already several editions of *La Grammaire* in the market and many years ago Prof. Bôcher annotated the last two for Henry Holt and Co.

The introduction gives a summary of the

⁹ The note on "marchpane" on p. 70 of *Romeo and Juliet* in Dr. Furness's Variorum Edition quotes or cites passages showing the Elizabethan use (but without the name) of the same sort of device, still familiar, of course, at present day banquets.

history of the French theater and ends with a few paragraphs devoted to the biographies of the authors. Its beginning is really too scholarly and high-toned for its conclusion. It is such as we should expect if Dr. Benton were preparing us to read masterpieces of the Nineteenth Century. So, on reaching the passages which treat of the selections, we cannot help thinking of Horace's comparison: "desinit in piscem."

Many examples of wrong use or omission of signs of punctuation are going to be brought forth in the course of this review. Let it be understood, however, that only cases which are obvious mistakes are criticized and that it is not at all a question of personal preference.

In l. 205, supply a hyphen between *annoncez* and *lui*. The same omission was found in this passage in Prof. Piatt's edition of the same play (see MOD. LANG. NOTES, Vol. xvi, p. 491). In Prof. Schele de Vere's (1888, W. R. Jenkins, New York) the hyphen is also missing; the passage is properly punctuated in the French edition (Calmann Lévy). It would be better to drop the comma in l. 308 after *Caboussat* although the French edition has the same punctuation; drop the comma in l. 487 after *écrit*; replace the comma by a colon in l. 343 after *dis*; drop the dash in l. 681 before *bas*. In l. 790 of the first play, we read *là dedans* and in l. 794 of the second play, *là-dedans*. The editor kept the hyphen after *très* throughout the book.

L. 249, *Abruti* should read *abruti*; *Q', Qu'*; l. 620, *Ecrire, Ecrire* since accents are used everywhere else in the book over capital E; l. 747, *pan, plan*; l. 883, *emmaillotte* is the old spelling (cf. l. 848, *emmaillotant*; l. 884 *emmailloté* and in the vocabulary *emmailloter*; also Hatzfeld and Darmesteter dictionary).

In the list of characters of *La Joie fait peur* and everywhere in the text where *Noël* is printed in capital letters, the diæresis is omitted. Drop the comma in l. 219 after *le*, in l. 355 after *santé*, in l. 724 before *à*. Supply a comma on p. 49, l. 5 of the stage directions after *fenêtre*, in l. 40 of the text after *tu*; in l. 136 after *que*, in l. 452 after *là* and in l. 1390 after *dis*. Drop the dash in l. 53 after *pas*. Supply a comma in l. 623 after *Adrien*; a hyphen in l. 170 before *même* and in l. 694 be-

fore *tu*; and a semi-colon or a comma in l. 1336 after *vrai*. Replace the comma by a semi-colon after *porte* in the stage directions following l. 605, after *pense*, l. 1466, and by a period in l. 740 after *Adrien*; the dash by a hyphen in l. 849 before *moi* and the period by a comma or an exclamation point in l. 1126 after *bon*.

P. 49, ll. 8 and 11, l. 953, l. 1521, and in vocabulary, *pouff* should read *pouf*; p. 49, l. 11, *facé, face* and *publie, public*; l. 413, supply *que* before *cela*; l. 436, *elle* should be *elles*; l. 465, *adroitment, adroitement*; l. 759, *C'a, Ç'a*; l. 828, *mesétudes, mes études*; l. 1088, *cest, c'est*; l. 1100, *à, a*; l. 1296, *resegnements, renseignements*.

In *Les Doigts de Fée*, supply a comma in l. 269 after *raison*, in l. 699 after *louer*, in l. 1354 before *que*, in l. 1556 after *conçois*, in l. 1633 after *dire*, in l. 2162 after *sûrs*, and in l. 3653 after *vous*. Supply a hyphen in ll. 258 and 2458 after *est*, in l. 271 after *réjouissez*, in ll. 872 and 1608 before *même*, in ll. 1172 and 1174 between *demi* and *voix* (cf. l. 1021 and *passim*), and in l. 2277 after *dites*. Replace the comma by a semi-colon in l. 194 before *dès* and the period by a question mark in l. 1029. Drop the hyphen in l. 1968 after *vois* and in l. 2558, after *moi*; the comma in l. 2047 before *des*, in l. 2866 after *gauche* and in l. 2959 after *asseoir*. L. 1546, the first hook of the parenthesis is missing.

In the title, p. 97, *Feé*, should be *Fée*; l. 202, *en, on*; l. 455, *s'asseoient, s'assoient*; p. 117, *Acte Deuxieme, Acte Deuxième*; p. 141, *Acte Troisième, Acte Troisième*; p. 168, *Acte Quatrieme, Acte Quatrième*; p. 193, *Acte Cinquieme, Acte Cinquième*; l. 781, *compag-non* and l. 2221, *Rich-ard* should be divided *compa-gnon* and *Ri-chard*; l. 813, *collège* and l. 1704, *poème* should be modernized (cf. *siège* on p. 133 in the stage directions); l. 1382, *courier* should be *courrier*; l. 1399, *Française, française*; l. 1682, *embarrassée* should be masculine; l. 1757, *ideés* should read *idées*; l. 1769, *Ecoutez, Ecoutez* (cf. l. 220 of the same play); l. 1774, *conaissez, connaissez*; l. 1808, *ou, où*; l. 1921, *s'asseoit, s'assoit*; l. 1963, *pardons, pardon*; l. 1977, *grand' mere, grand' mère*; l. 2049, *La, Le*; p. 164, l. 1 of the stage direction, *même, même*; l. 2345, *Saiton, Sait-on*; l. 2450, *clièn-tele, clientèle*; l. 3519, *desirs, désirs*. In the

body of a sentence, *monsieur, madame, demoiselle, messieurs*, etc., should not begin with a capital (cf. ll. 1559, 2534, and 2437).

In the notes on *La Grammaire*, l. 82, *entendu* should agree in the first example; p. 143, the comparison is wrong: the Chamber of Deputies does not correspond to the American Congress; l. 714, *Etait, Etait*.

In the notes on *La Joie fait peur*, l. 649, the translation would be right if the student were told that the meaning is sarcastic; l. 828, *Etudes, Études*; l. 1292, *agit, agit*.

In the notes on *Les Doigts de Fée*, l. 30, the explanation of *mon Dieu* ought to have been given much earlier: it is used for the first time in *La Grammaire*, l. 288; l. 517, *Hotel-Dieu* should be *Hôtel-Dieu*; l. 652, *Eté, Été*; l. 715, *ou, on*; l. 1927, *egal, égal*; l. 2395, *ce qui, ce que*; l. 2688, *où, ou*; l. 2691, supply a semi-colon after *charmes*.

A few more passages might well have been explained. For instance, the editor explains *d'une fatigue* in l. 2619 and *d'un joli* in l. 3123 of the third play, but does not say a word of *d'un juteux* in l. 587 of the first play.

In the vocabulary we have to point out the following misprints; *atténuer* should be printed *atténuer*; *chef d'œuvre, chef-d'œuvre*; *energique, énergique*; *entreteneur, entretenir*; *fièreté, fierté*; *flaire, flair*; *Gaules, Gaule*; *moëlleux* is now spelled *moelleux* (cf. p. 163, l. 2297); *parceque, parce que*; *retablir, rétablir*; *siège, siège* (cf. p. 133, stage directions).

The translation for *couronne* is wreath instead of *wreath*; *passer sur* should read *passer sur* or *par-dessus* (see ll. 970 and 1081 of *La Grammaire*). The gender of *canton* should be added; that of *gentis* f. not m.; *deuil* should come before *devant*, *peser* after *personnifier*, *renflement* before *renier*; *rouge* after *rose*, *verre* before *verrou* and *ver* before *vérifier*. The translation *chargé d'affaire* (see *affaire*), *ambassador*, is not exact. The translation of *accueillir* is unsatisfactory for that verb on p. 127, l. 1052; that of *remettre* for p. 158, l. 2115 and p. 161, l. 2205; that of *malheur* for p. 180, l. 2834; that of *garçon* for p. 145, l. 1664; that of *voix* for p. 32, l. 634; that of *jeu* for p. 36, l. 783 and p. 49, l. 17; those of *mémoire* for p. 37, l. 817.

Finally, we should expect a complete vocabulary since we find in it such words as *fortune*,

riche, branche, futilité, etc. A rapid perusal of the vocabulary showed that the following words are missing: *appliquer*, see text, p. 33, l. 660; *artiste*, p. 110, l. 447; *attendrissement*, p. 32, l. 646; *bizarre*, p. 198, l. 3340; *blessure*, p. 156, l. 2039; *cavalier*, p. 130, l. 1162; *certificat*, p. 32, l. 627; *châle*, p. 163, l. 2266; *cliente*, p. 182, l. 2871; *configuration*, p. 22, l. 302; *le contre*, p. 44, l. 1053; *du côté de*, p. 75, l. 884; *décadence*, p. 36, l. 786; *en dehors*, p. 159, stage direction; *démarche*, p. 199, l. 3466; *diviniser*, p. 164, l. 2311; *égarement*, p. 140, l. 1511; *élection*, p. 16, l. 102; *électeur*, p. 18, l. 151; *estime*, p. 198, l. 3429; *fin, -e*, p. 195, l. 3325; *folio*, p. 182, l. 2880; *geste*, p. 174, l. 2637; *hypothèque*, p. 156, l. 2046 and *passim*; *ingénieux*, p. 81, l. 1088; *interrompre*, p. 198, l. 3434; *longuement*, p. 44, l. 1052; *médiocre*, p. 191, l. 3194; *midi*, p. 142, l. 1580; *note*, p. 162, l. 2257; *onduleux*, p. 163, l. 2297; *paquet*, p. 200, l. 3492; *par-dessus*, p. 44, l. 1035; *pesant, -e*, p. 138, l. 1436; *piquer*, p. 36, l. 757; *prisonnier*, p. 81, l. 1102; *ramasser*, p. 32, l. 633; *rejoindre* and *rempart*, p. 81, l. 1075; *vase*, p. 36, l. 778; *volume*, p. 182, l. 2875; *voter*, p. 200, l. 3518.

B. The preface of *Easy Stories* contains a short biography of the five authors from whose works the stories have been borrowed: Ludovic Halévy, Alexandre Dumas fils, Guy de Maupassant, Henri Lavedan and Paul Margueritte.

It seems that the selection might have been better. Of course it must be acknowledged that it is now a pretty hard task for editors to gather a new collection of short stories. The harvest seems to be over, the field is bare and the late comers cannot but glean here and there what has been scorned by earlier reapers.

The text is carefully edited. The following misprints were noticed: drop the hyphen, p. 47, l. 10, after *très*, since it is omitted in this case everywhere in the text; p. 68, l. 2, after *deux* and *cent*. Drop the comma, p. 53, l. 12, after *vous* and the dash at the beginning of l. 13, p. 67. Supply a hyphen, p. 108, l. 18, after *Saint*. In the preface, p. 7, l. 23, *Etrangère* should be *Étrangère*, since accents are used throughout the text over capital *E*; p. 18, l. 22, *Chaud-ron* should be divided *Chau-dron*; p. 43, l. 22, *de* should be *du*; p. 50, l. 13, *Etre, Etre* (cf. p. 105, l. 5); p. 60, l. 22, *Leon, Léon*; p. 60, l. 28, the word *air* is

missing; p. 63, l. 11, *poëte* should be modernized; p. 67, l. 27, *Ecosse* should be *Écosse*; p. 69, l. 3, *pasun, pas un*; p. 99, l. 5, *laiser, laisser*; p. 104, l. 18, *ça, ça*; p. 119, l. 16, *La, Le*; p. 128, l. 9, *tous, tout*.

The notes are satisfactory, except p. 144, note p. 41, 1: *si vous êtes fils*, "if you are a child"; the translation should be: "if you are a boy". P. 141, note p. 19, 17, *Être* should be *Être* (cf. p. 105, l. 5); p. 142, note p. 30, 21, *pardessus, par-dessus*; p. 145, note p. 45, 6, *en question*, "in question": I do not see the necessity of such a note; p. 145, note p. 49, 17, supply a comma after *bien*; p. 148, note p. 67, 6, *trouves* should be *trouvez*; p. 148, note p. 65, 18 and p. 153, note p. 103, 16, *où, où*; p. 149, note p. 70, 13, supply a hyphen after *belles*; p. 157, note 118, 30, *a, à*; p. 159, note p. 138, 29, *The Bigorgne's terrace* should read *The Bigorgnes' terrace*.

The vocabulary seems to be almost complete; the words which were missed were *à* (the other prepositions are given), *instantanément* (see text, p. 55, l. 10); *aube*, p. 108, l. 1; *alouette*, p. 109, l. 4; *également*, p. 22, l. 21; *ministère*, p. 62, l. 31; *bas*, p. 96, l. 6.

Unfortunately the proof of the vocabulary was not corrected with the same care as that of the text: *aiëux* should be spelled *aiëux*; *amertune, amertume*; *arrivé, f., arrivée*; *dernière, dernier*; *dévoûment, dévouement* or *dévoûment*; *dineur, dîneur*; *dure, dur*; *Ecosse, Écosse*; *égoïste, égoïste*; *entre-baillé, entre-bâillé*; *épouse, épouse*; *essoufflé, essoufflé*; *étonnement, étonnamment*; *fourmis, fourmi*; *hellénist, helléniste*; *imprévu, imprévu*; *indiscrétion, indiscretion*; *maisonnette, maisonnette*; *mangeoir, mangeoire*; *marronnier, marronnier*; *mathématique, mathématiques*; *mignonnette, mignonnette*; *naïve, naïf*; *perclu, perclus*; *perplex, perplexe*; *pupître, pupitre*; *raffoller, raffoler*; *ravis, ravi*; *déduit, réduit*; *renommé, f., renommée, f.*, and a special line should be devoted to *renommé, adj.*

The gender of the following nouns is omitted: *jouissance, juin, Londres, louis, plan, société, visite*; are marked *m.* (masculine) instead of *f.* (feminine): *centaine, halte, peur, pratique*, and *f.* instead of *m.*: *congé* and *mouvement*. The abbreviation *refl.* could be dropped everywhere since the editors took the trouble

to add *se* in every case. The principal parts of irregular verbs are given in the vocabulary and that is a good idea, but one wonders why those of *descendre*, a regular verb, were added. In the principal parts of *falloir*, the dash should precede *fallu*. Finally the translation of *gilet* should be "vest" instead of "west"; of *gouttelette*, "little drop," not "little drops;" of *parcourir*, "glance, read rapidly" instead of "glancing, reading rapidly."

C. The preface is written by Prof. E. P. Baillot of Northwestern University, under whose guidance the Lake French Series is edited. He treats in two pages of the desirability of putting such a book in the hands of beginners, and the way of using it with the greatest profit. Teachers cannot help agreeing with him.

The text is based, we are told, upon a short History of France used in French schools; the style is very simple and questions are to be found at the end of each chapter, that is almost every other page; their number is limited and seldom exceeds ten, sufficient however to summarize the main facts of the preceding chapter. The whole history of France, from its beginnings to the present day, is related in one hundred and sixty-three pages.

The punctuation of the book is very peculiar, commas being used where they are not absolutely necessary and being omitted when they should be used. For instance, the comma is used throughout the book after *mais* and *puis* except where *mais* does not come after a period or a semi-colon (cf. ll. 3565, 3577), and is often missing before nouns in apposition.

Besides, the comma must be dropped in l. 588 after *Normands*; in l. 773 after *Turcs*; in l. 1427 before *se*; in l. 2691 before *général*; in l. 3227 before *succéda*; in l. 3608 before *des*; in l. 3682 before *le*; in l. 3697 before *au*. Add a comma in l. 53 before *son*, in l. 520 after *Normand*, in l. 884 before *ayant*, in l. 1162 before *mort*, in l. 1172 before *surnommé*, in l. 1479 before *sentant*, in l. 1599 after *Bourbon*, in l. 2006 after *Médicis*, in l. 2068 after *Espagne*, in l. 2920 after *Napoléon*, in l. 3209 before *ayant*, in l. 3365 after *paix*, in l. 3567 after *communistes*, in l. 1562 before *n'en*, in l. 2170 after *Europe*, in l. 3037 before *voulant*. Replace the comma by a semi-colon in ll. 3037 and 3294. Drop the hyphen after

très in ll. 465 and 800, also after *Hôtel* and *de* in l. 3090; drop also the point in l. 860 after *Innocent III*, p. 165, l. 1, after *Louis IV*, and p. 166, l. 10, after *Napoléon III*, since in French the numbers in titles do not stand for abbreviated ordinal numbers as they do in English.

Some words in which *ê* has been replaced by *è* in the last edition of the Dictionary of the French Academy (1878) are sometimes modernized, sometimes retain the old form: cf. *privillèges*, p. 7, l. 22; p. 111 in the title; ll. 1846, 2027, 2454, and *privillèges*, l. 1421; *collège*, ll. 1653, 2652 and note on l. 1653; *assiègent*, l. 1870; but *sîège*, *règne*, *complètement* in every case. Notice also the old spelling *poètes*, l. 2239. The spelling of such words should be modernized, or at least made uniform.

Misprints in the text are not numerous: p. 7, l. 18, *Etats* should be *États* (cf. l. 3183); p. 7, l. 32 and l. 1091, *Egypte*, *Égypte*; l. 296, *Ebroïn*, *Ébroïn* (cf. l. 289); l. 403, *il*, *ils*; l. 922, supply *de* before *son*; l. 1342, *Bourguignons* should be italicized (cf. *Armagnacs*, l. 1341); p. 74 in the title and in the headings of Part vi, *Suites* should be *Suite* (cf. Table of Contents, title and headings of Part vii); p. 74, in the title, *Angouleme*, *Angoulême*; l. 1759, *Elisabeth*, *Élisabeth* (cf. l. 1727); l. 1828, *ça*, *çà*; l. 1888 and p. 89, tenth question, *des Guise*, *des Guises* (cf. any French Grammar and *Histoire des Temps Modernes* by Victor Duruy, pp. 244-247); l. 2060, *côte*, *côté*; l. 2224, *trops*, *trop*; l. 2445 and note, *Lafayette* is the American spelling for *La Fayette*; cf. *Cons-tituante*, l. 2504, and *con-stitutionnelle*, l. 2976: the division of words should be at least uniform; p. 119 in the title, *Européene*, *Européenne*; l. 3306, *missionnaires*, *missionnaires*; l. 3391, *les début*, *le début*; l. 3519, *exceptionnellement*, *exceptionnellement*; ll. 3585, 3597, *ôtage*, *otage*; ll. 3631, 3639, *Députés*, *députés* (cf. l. 3094); l. 3699, *Emile*, *Émile* (cf. note). Notice in general the careless spelling of titles although used in the same meaning: *empereur* and *Empereur*, *impératrice* and *Impératrice*, *président* and *Président*; *Dauphin* is always found here with a capital *d* (see V. Duruy and Larousse); cf. also *empire* and *Empire*, *gouvernement* and *Gouvernement*, *bonapartistes*, *Bonapartistes*. In l. 1439,

Monthléry is properly spelled; it is written *Monthléry* in the small dictionary of Larousse.

In the questions supply an interrogation point at the end of the fourth, p. 31; of the eighth, p. 105; of the first, p. 153, and of the tenth, p. 161. P. 48, ninth question, *develop-pait* should be *développait*; p. 56, fifth question, *jugment*, *jugement*; p. 95, first question, *Henry*, *Henri*; p. 141, sixth question, *Phillippe*, *Philippe*; p. 155, second question, *gouvernement*, *gouvernement*. In the Table, p. 165, l. 8, *Henry*, *Henri*.

Note l. 761 should be marked l. 722 where the word *excommunication* is used for the first time in the book; note l. 1169, the various statements disagree; note p. 1287, *la Motte-Broons* should read *la Motte-Broons* (see dictionaries and maps). On consulting Larousse the following conflict was noticed: in his short biography of *Du Guesclin* (also spelt *Duguesclin*) he states that he was born at *La Motte-Broon* (sic) (*Ille-et-Vilaine*) and under the word *Broons* he says that *Broons* (*Côtes-du-Nord*) is the native place of the great warrior. The second statement is correct. Note l. 3140, *machine infernale* must be added; note l. 3674, *affair* should read *affaire*.

The usefulness of this text-book is much impaired by the incomplete state of the vocabulary. We can see by the presence of words alike in both languages (cf. *résistance*, *secret*, *secrètement*, *statue*, *réputation*, etc.) that without any doubt the aim of the editor was to give a complete list of the words contained in the text. Repeatedly, however, as may be seen by the following list, our attempts to look up the translations of words were baffled. *Abruptement*, see text, l. 3686; *accroissement*, l. 2170; *affaiblissement*, l. 2161; *antisémitisme*, l. 3674; *atrocité*, l. 780; *atteindre*, l. 3253; *carnage*, l. 1825; *communiste*, l. 3567; *concitoyen*, l. 1464; *considérablement*, l. 3563; *cousin*, l. 790; *dé-finitivement*, ll. 3075, 3613; *démembrement*, ll. 1593, 3499, 3505; *désarmement*, l. 3572; *désarmer*, l. 3565; *durable*, l. 1836; *échouer*, ll. 1596, 2395, 3624; *accueil*, l. 3702; *également*, l. 1553; *encouragement*, l. 2237; *épouvantable*, p. 62, ninth question; *expiation*, l. 869 and p. 31, fourth question; *extrême*, ll. 3691, 3703; *faillir*, l. 1781; *formidable*, l. 3264; *franc*, *franque*, l. 282 and *passim*; *foyer*, l. 3564; *ignominie*, l.

1399; *imprudemment*, l. 1451; *incarcéré*, l. 3584; *incessant*, l. 3604; *lâchement*, ll. 1789, 3598; *maint*, l. 3505; *moitié*, l. 1370; *munificence*, l. 2237; *multitude*, l. 1821; *national*, l. 3471 and *passim*; *néanmoins*, l. 1773; *officiellement*, l. 3230; *outrage*, l. 3072; *organisation*, l. 3481; *organiser*, l. 3477; *orgie*, l. 3582; *patriotisme*, l. 2424; *poursuivre*, l. 1781 and *passim*; *pré-atablement*, l. 3497; *privilège*, l. 1421 and *passim*; *privilégié*, l. 2398; *régulier*, l. 3592; *relèvement*, l. 3606; *repartir*, l. 836; *résulter*, l. 3663; *rétablissement*, l. 3593; *subit*, l. 3697; *tâcher*, l. 1332; *terroriser*, l. 3588; *tyrannique*, l. 1143; *tyranniser*, l. 3588; *traître*, l. 1359; *trompeur*, n., l. 1452; *trompeur*, adj., l. 1796; *uniformément*, p. 161, first question; *vestige*, l. 3662; *victorieusement*, l. 1388; *vitalité*, l. 3645 and I may add etc., for this list is the result of casual glances while perusing the French text.

The following mistakes were also noticed: *afin* (*de, que*) *adv.* instead of *afin de, prep.* and *afin que, conj.*; *aggraver, aggraver*. The editor fails to make a difference between *ça, pron.*, *that* and *çà, adv.*, *here* (used in *çà et là*); *constru-isis* should be divided *construi-sis*; *coup, m. bowl* should read *coup, m. blow*; the principal parts *cru, crois, crus* of the verb *croître* should be *crû, crois, crus*; *deça, deçà*; *décadance, décadence*; *déjà, déjà*; *dela, delà*; *entrefaites, entrefaites*; *gagner, gagner*; *hôpital, hôpital*; after *impuissance, f.* and *i* of the English word "impotence" are missing; the translation of *nationaux* by *compatriots* looks queer; that of *valoir* does not fit l. 1546; *personne, f., person, nobody*, should read *personne, f., person*; *m., nobody*; *pleuple, pleuple* and should come after *peu*; *poignée, poignée*; *Vandal, Vandale* (could not be found in the text); *lorsque, mais, parce que, quoique, tandis que* are marked *adv.* instead of *conj.* and *malgré, adv.* instead of *prep.*; *Caire (le), hiver* and *Noël* are marked *f.* instead of *m.*; *étouffe, fête, fin* are marked *m.* instead of *f.*; *n.* after *dépit* should be *m.*; *pl.* should be added after *mœurs, f.*; *Pâques* is marked *f. pl.*; it is feminine only in the expressions *Pâques fleuries* and *faire ses pâques*. The principal parts of irregular verbs are sometimes given, sometimes omitted (see *apprendre, complaire*, etc.).

A few maps would have materially increased

the interest and the usefulness of the text. With the vocabulary revised, the misprints corrected, *Easy French History* should become popular with teachers of elementary classes.

D. *Le Petit Chose* should be one of the most successful French text-books ever published in the United States and one wonders why it was not brought out long ago. The only objection teachers in high schools may offer is the absence of a vocabulary. The second edition could easily be provided with one. The introduction is short, adequate to the needs of scholars in preparatory schools, insufficient for college students.

On comparing it with that of the German edition by Dr. Joseph Aymeric (Leipzig: Gebhardt und Wilisch, 1895, 1900) one cannot fail to notice a great similarity in the statements concerning Daudet's life, which may be explained by the fact that both editors followed closely the same sources. But the almost literal correspondence between a French summary of the pranks of *Le Petit Chose* in the American edition (p. 112, l. 24, to p. 113, l. 7) and a part of the French summary of the same subject in the German edition (p. 101, l. 19, to p. 102, l. 5) is all the more surprising as Prof. Super does not acknowledge it in his introduction.

The following misprints should be corrected: p. v, l. 8, *La Belle-Nivernaise* was first published in 1886, not in 1866; p. v, l. 12, *L'Évangéliste* should be *L'Évangéliste*; p. 5, l. 8, *instalai, installai*; p. 6, l. 18, supply an exclamation point after *Dieu* (cf. p. 106, l. 21); p. 13, l. 24, a row of dots might have been added,—there is no transition; p. 18, l. 20, *à grand pas* should be *à grands pas*. I have no French edition of *Le Petit Chose* at hand, but the abridged German edition by Dr. Joseph Aymeric. Although it has the same spelling as Prof. Super's, I am sure it is a misprint. *Grand* was probably spelled in the singular in the Paris edition and both editors failed to correct the misprint. Cf. in the American edition, *à grands pas*, p. 44, l. 27; p. 67, l. 21; p. 84, l. 4; also *grandes enjambées*, p. 67, l. 22 and p. 111, l. 21. P. 27, l. 16, supply a comma after *donne*; p. 34, l. 8, *Vio* should be *Viot*; p. 36, l. 8, the editor added this sentence to summarize the passage. The use of the imperfect is incorrect: two coördinate principal clauses must be in the

same tense; p. 39, l. 7, we read *mon chez-moi*, the German edition has no hyphen. In *Sou-tien de Famille* (Paris: Eugène Fasquelle), the last book by Daudet, we read, p. 224, l. 13, *notre petit chez nous*, and p. 247, l. 21, *votre petit chez nous* (sic). P. 39, l. 32, *chataigniers* should read *châtaigniers*; p. 49, l. 21, *leur, leurs*; p. 62, l. 29, *degoût, dégoût*; p. 66, l. 5, *règlerons, réglerons*. This is an anomaly since we write *règlement*, but according to the grammars *é* becomes open before a syllable containing an *e* mute, except in the future and conditional (cf. *succéderait*, p. 89, l. 23); p. 68, l. 30, *Nous montâmes* is strange. The text of the German edition is more satisfactory: "Je montai . . . L'homme que j'avais amené . . ." P. 72, l. 6; p. 81, l. 9; p. 86, l. 22, and twice on p. 134 in the note on p. 72, *Saint-Germain-des-Près* should be printed *Saint-Germain-des-Prés*; p. 74, l. 14, *où, ou*; p. 74, l. 25, *sceaux, seaux*. The German edition has the same misprint. This is a striking example of the result of blind confidence in the French edition. P. 78, l. 25, *Jaques* should be *Jacques*; p. 79, l. 3, *chandes, chaudes*; p. 98, l. 7, supply a comma after *revois*; p. 106, l. 3, supply a colon at the end; p. 106, l. 15, *chef d'œuvre* should be *chef-d'œuvre*; p. 109, l. 13, *garcon, garçon*; p. 114, l. 16, *dex, des*; p. 115, l. 31, supply a hyphen after *Broum* (cf. p. 116, l. 16); p. 117, l. 17, drop the hyphen after *dormez*; p. 123, l. 24, *quelle, qu'elle*.

Note on p. 2, l. 3, the editor says the Revolution of 1848 is meant, and he is right since Daudet was born in 1840 and *Le Petit Chose* is a sort of autobiography. But he failed to see that on p. 91, l. 30, Daudet, who is sometimes inaccurate, contradicts him flatly: "C'était en plein 1830." Note on p. 11, l. 2, *Epitome Historiæ Sacræ* in which the present reviewer began the study of Latin was only a reader, not a grammar; note on p. 13, l. 2, *boursier*, free scholar; *holding a scholarship* would seem clearer; note on p. 21, l. 2, the editor might have added that *le Mont-de-piété* is a French governmental institution; note on p. 36, l. 1, *bon* should be *bons*; note on p. 39, l. 3, *licentié, licencié*; note on p. 40, l. 5, *disorderly* is not a very good translation for *ébouriffés*; note on p. 42, l. 4, *quatres* should read *quatre*; note on p. 51, l. 1, *plein* is not an adjective in

this construction; it is used as a preposition and is always invariable; note on p. 54, l. 2, the pronunciation *painsome* of *pensum* is incorrect unless the editor expects the reader to pronounce *pain* as in the French word *pain* (see Larousse); note on p. 110, l. 3, says: "The galleries in front (of the Odéon) are chiefly occupied by book-stores." *Around* should replace *in front*.

One would have to re-read the whole story as it was written by Daudet to state whether the text was cleverly abridged or not. The German edition, already mentioned, omits the story of the attempt to commit suicide. As it is not essential to the plot, the omission is commendable. Nevertheless the story as it is in Prof. Super's edition cannot fail to delight American students.

VICTOR E. FRANÇOIS.
University of Michigan.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

II.

Der Talisman. Dramatisches Märchen in vier Aufzügen, von LUDWIG FULDA. Edited with Introduction and Notes by C. WILLIAM PRETTYMAN, Ph.D., Professor of German in Dickinson College. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co, 1902.

THE editor's sketch of Fulda's life is too slight. We should have been told that he came from a wealthy Jewish family, that his father tried in vain to employ the dreamy youth in his immense coal and coke industry. Mention should have been made of his infatuation for the poet Günther. The editor should have consulted not only Meyer, but also the well-known books of Bartels, Wolff, Hanstein, Litzmann and Hassel. The *première* of the *Talisman* should have been noted, February 4, 1893, at the *Deutsches Theater* in Berlin. The prize taken by *Die Aufrichtigen* was not from the Concordia in Prague, but from that in Vienna. The date of *Das Recht der Frau* is not 1885, but 1884; of *Der Talisman* itself not 1892, but 1893. Some mention at least should have been made of *Die Kameraden* (1894) and *Der Sohn des Kalifen* (1896). The editor might well have given us some account of Fulda's other dramas, and especially of his several volumes of poetry and epigrams. The English note on